**SAMPLE QUESTION SET**

**Department of Linguistics, University of Mumbai**

**Examination: MA Linguistics**

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**MCQ Set for Online Examination (2019-20)**

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1. In Kratzer's (1977) model, meaning of modals is _____ determined by the context.
   a. Totally
   b. Partially
   c. Never
   d. Often
2. Root modality is _____ oriented.
   a. Proposition
   b. Event
   c. Speaker
   d. Participant
3. If f(w) = {p1, p2, p3} then _____ is a set of worlds accessible to w.
   a. p1
   b. p1 ∩ p2 ∩ p3
   c. p1 ∪ p2 ∪ p3
   d. either p1 or p2 or p3
4. In Kratzer's (1981) model, there are _____ kinds of conversational backgrounds.
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Many
   d. Four
5. _____ is a kind of ordering source
   a. Circumstantial
   b. Deontic
   c. Epistemic
   d. Root
6. Epistemic modality is _____ oriented.
   e. Proposition
   f. Event
   g. Speaker
   h. Participant
7. In Kratzer's (1981) model, modal force is of two types _____ & _____.
   a. Possible, impossible
   b. Real, imaginary
   c. Necessity, possibility
   d. Necessity, optional

8. Root modality is evaluated at the time provided by the _____ of the sentence.
   a. Tense
   b. Speech time
   c. Reference time
   d. Relative time

9. In Kratzer's (1977) model,
   i.    ◊p says that f _____ p.
   ii.   □p says that f is _____ with p.
   Where f is function of the sort 'what is known'.
   a. Follows from, entails
   b. Entails, follows from,
   c. Entails, compatible
   d. Compatible, entails

10. _____ is not thematically related to the subject.
    a. Epistemic Modality
    b. Root
    c. Historical
    d. Objective

11. _____ modality relates to speaker's judgment about the proposition.
    a. Deontic
    b. Root
    c. Event
    d. Epistemic

12. In Kratzer's (1977) model, modals differ from one another in terms of _____ relations they are compatible with.
    a. Complementary
    b. Supplementary
    c. Accessibility
    d. Disjoint

13. Kratzer (1981) pairs the following modal bases and ordering sources _____ & _____
    a. Epistemic & Deontic
    b. Epistemic & Stereotypical
    c. Epistemic & Circumstantial
    d. Epistemic & Root

14. Portner (1998) analyzed English progressives as an _____ operator.
    a. Lambda
    b. Existential
    c. Universal
    d. Intensional

15. In Kratzer's (1977) model p (a proposition) has values T or F & these values are relative to a _____ world.
    a. Real
    b. Imagined
    c. Supposed
    d. Possible

16. _____ modality relates to the speaker's attitude towards a potential event.
    a. Deontic
    b. Root
    c. Event
    d. Epistemic

17. In Kratzer's (1977) model 'what is known' is a function (f) which maps _____ into sets of _____.
    a. entities, propositions
    b. propositions, entities
    c. possible worlds, propositions
    d. propositions, possible worlds.
18. Epistemic Modality is evaluated at _____.
    a. Reference time
    b. Evaluation time
    c. Speech time
    d. Any time
19. In Kratzer's (1977) model _____ is a set of propositions, where f is function and w a possible world.
    a. f(w)
    b. w
    c. f
    d. w(f)
20. _____ is a kind of modal base
    e. Circumstantial
    f. Deontic
    g. Epistemic
    h. Root
21. _____ is thematically related to the subject.
    a. Epistemic Modality
    b. Root
    c. Historical
    d. Objective
22. In Kratzer's (1977) model, f(w) is a(n) _____ of set of worlds.
    a. Function
    b. Relation
    c. Set
    d. Ordered pair
23. Modals are relative to _____ pairs.
    a. Ordered
    b. Epistemic-deontic
    c. Epistemic-root
    d. Time-individual
24. In Kratzer's (1977) model the propositions in the set f(w) are _____ ordered with respect to each other.
    a. Not
    b. Always
    c. Often
    d. More often than not
25. Kratzer (1981) pairs the following modal bases and ordering sources _____ & _____
    a. Epistemic & Deontic
    b. Circumstantial & Stereotypical
    c. Epistemic & Circumstantial
    d. Circumstantial & Deontic